EUROPE.

General Prim's Report on the Spanish Insurrection.

The Crewn Prince of Prussia in Constantinople.

Reception of a Turkish Princess By the Empress of France.

SOUNDINGS IN THE SUEZ CANAL.

The German mail steamship Main, Captain otera dorp, from Bremen the acth of October and South-ampton the 2d of November, arrived at this port vesterday evening, bringing our special correspondence and a mail report from Europe in detail of our cable telegrams dated to the day of sailing from

scriptions which remained vacant was generally approved of by the Paris journals, as that step will "enable the Legislance Body to possess its full number of Deputies when it resumes business on the 29th of November."

La France, of Paris, of the 2d of November says:-One may aiready see that the irreconcludes says:—
One may aiready see that the irreconcludes, dislodged from the ground they had selected in the
month of May, are preparing new batteries. Being
no longer able to slicker themselves behind the
claim of liberty and of the government of the country by the country, as they possess both one and the
other, they are obtiged to seek for other motives of
war. In place of the words reform and progress,
which would have no longer any meaning on their
flag, they are about to substitute openly those of
the overthrow of the empire and social revolution.

The lexistative Chamber of Deputies of Greece

The legislative Chamber of Deputies of Greece had just voted, without opposition, a law to sanction a project for cutting a ranal through the Isthmus of Counth, and to regulate the conditions of the under-

Some of the Duke of Newcastle's creditors have been trying to make him bankrupt, but their petition in London, on the ground that an insolvent peer of the realm is exempted from that ordinary process of law which requires other indebted persons to make

Le Peuple of Paris, of the 1st of November, speak-

One of the most delicate and most important func-tions produced by the Council will be that of the prelates who are to introduce the bishops. Those who are to present the French prelates are already semi-onicially designated, being Mgr. Galot, Cham-berian to the Pope, canon of the diocese of Lucon, and Mgr. Bastide, holding a similar post near his Holiness, and canon of Santa Maria Magglore. Each nationality will have its special introducers.

A meeting or Catholic gentlemen has taken lace at Friburg, in the Grand Duchy of Baden, to reorganize the Order of the Knights of Maila, which course has been authorized by the Pope. Eight gave their adhesion to the rules, which do not comprise the vows of celibacy or poverty, but only those of obedience. The new chevaners, who have a cardinal for Grand Master. will wear a crimson uniform, with gold epaulettes

and a Maltese cross on the breast.

The following telegram was received in London from Teheran, dated the 27th of October. It relates to the vessels employed in faying the new section of government Indo-European cable in the Persian Gulf:- "Reached Jask yesterday; commence paying out to-morrow; cable perfect; weather magnificent. All in good health."

SPAIN.

The Throne and King Question-General Prim's Position Towards Monarchism and

Prim's Position Towards Monarchism and the Church.

[Madrid (Oct. 9) correspondence of London Times.]

The question which now agitates Spanish society is that of the choice of a monarch. All parties are agreed, or at least proteind to be agreed, that by some means or another the present interregulum must come to an end, and "the editice be crowned." Whom to "crown" it with its the problem for the solution of which an effort is at last to be made. I am by no means sure that these efforts will result in anything definite. * * The one paramount desire, however, of General Prim (and in this I believe him to be actuat d by the purest motives and a soldier's impatience to be rid of a heavy but self-timps and the property of the one great question—the choice of the sovereign. With this view he has, after a world of trouble, got Minister Zorrika and the progressists to shake hands with Minister Ardanaz and the unionists in the Cabinet, and persuaded all parties to bury the hatchet "until after the election of the king." I cannot help thinking this course, though certainly the very best that could be adopted, is not a very kind one toward the king himself, who is thus notified beforehand that the trace is but temporary, and that up common consent the floodgates of party strife are to be opened wide as soon as he has taken his seat on the throne of San Fernando! The quarrel of the past week was about the clergy, or rather the figure for which the clergy should be put down in the estimates of the Finance Minister, senor Ardanaz and of the Minister of Grace and Justice, Senor Luis Zorrilla. The latter insisted on reducing the number of archbishops and dishops, in view, this of their expense, secondry of their Justice, Senor Luis Zerrilla. The latter insisted on reducing the number of archbishops and bishops, an view, lirst of their expense, secondly of their inutility and thirdly of the conduct many of them adopted in respect to the decrees the government issued bearing on the compleity of the ciergy in the Carlist insurrection. He went so far as to desdare he would not remain fitteen manutes in a Cabinet which refused to go with him to this extent. He, however, did remain, and remains stull. Minister Ardanaz and the union is as objected to this mode of dealing with the clergy, and samply proposed the cutting down of their State pay thirty per cent. not as a measure of reform, but as a mere measure of economy, considering the state of the Treasury and how necessary it is to seek to reduce the claims upon it. Over this bone of contention the Ministers fought long and earnestly, until at last the agitation spical to the great political bodies of whom these two dimisters are representatives—the p.o.fres stas and unionistas.

The quarret prevented Frim from grappling with the question of the monarch, which he thought of more importance. So strong a position did the unionistas assume on the point that ou Sunday night last Prim invited the unionista depautes to a friendly conference. He expressed the crossequences of its rupture. "The dangers which will arise," said be, "can only be favorable to the enemies of liberty and of the country," He reminded them of the mary concessions the might have said cringings) the progressists and democrats had made to the unionistas since the revolution. In his blunt way he appealed to them thus:—

since the revolution. In this blunk way he appeared to them thus:—

General Research of the section of the sect

Prim's appeal, however, was listened to, but met no response. He left the unionistas to deliberate on

Prim's Report on the Insurrection. General Prim has published his report, as Minister of war, to the Regent, on the late republican insur-

General Prim has published his report, as Minister of War, to the Regent, on the late republican insurrection. The following is its full text:—

REPORT OF THE MINISTER OF WAR TO HIS HIGHNESS THE REGENT.

SENOR—The federal republican insurrection, which has just been conquered, and whose principal details I have to relate for the elevated and serious consideration of your Highness, was organized for a long time, according to what I have been able to deduce, not only from the speeches of some who afterwards placed themselves at its head in various points, but from important data discovered by the government, which obliged the latter to prepare for resistance. Recognizing, consequently, the necessity for adopting urgent measures, I ordered from Viehy, where I was then taking the medicinal waters, that the forces operating in the high mountain districts of Cavaionia, and which had been destined to the pursuit of the Carlaing in the high mountain districts of Cavaionia, and which had been destined to the pursuit of the Carlain received in convenient points for the defence of the edifices necessary to guard, without waiting for any consideration whatever. I gave the same orders to the Capians General of all the other districts in which the insurrection was likely to count on most elements. These dispositions, which with others opportunely communicated object to organize a material resistance, were rightly and energetically seconded by General Gaminad. which with others opportunity operations of their principal object to organize a material resistance, were rightly and energetically seconded by General Gaminde, who, with the promptitude which circumstances required, encountered and conquered the insurrection where it had its principal elements in his province. A resolute and vigorous attack made at the advanced hour of the night sufficed to prevent the insurgents of Barcelona from being the hope of the federal republicans and the base on which they

movement seas installed, and many of the movement was installed, and many of the movement was an interest to the comment of the control of th

guinary fustinct of the men, who so far from being the mere defenders of a political idea, appeared to be hordes of savages. The dispositions adopted by the Minister of War during the insurrection have given satisfactory results and especially those which had for their object to make the alcades of pueblos situated on the railway lines responsible for the preservation of the same within their respective demarcation. To aid them as much as possible in this, and to prevent the burning and destruction of the bridges, I ordered groups of Civil Guards to be stationed in different points, and at this moment the corps of ingeneriss are studying with urgency the best means and most economical system of constructing buts and towers from whonce these important works might be defended and secured in event of further insurrection. Some or the railway employes have not responded to the considence hoped of them, for there are many strong indications to suspect that they favored the service of the transportation of troops.

It is impossible to deny the importance of the insurrection just conquered, for, according to proximate calculations, upwards of 40,000 men had risen in arms. The army, Civil Guard, Carabineers and volunteers have sustained sensible losses during the struggie, consisting of four chiefs, thriteen officers and ninety-one soldiers killed, and nine chiefs, sixty-one officers and 49 soldiers wounded. Those of the insurgents cannot be really calculated with exactness, especially the wounded, the majority of whom were hidden in private houses. The insurgents cannot be really calculated with exactness, especially the wounded, the majority of whom were hidden in private houses. The insurgents taken prisoners during the various comeans exceeded 1,300. The foregoing satisfactory result, and an insurrection, almest general, conquered in twenty days, is owing less to the dispositions dictated by me than to the good wil, intelligence, endurance, suffering, skill and bravery of all ranks of the sam, of the federal republ

and of the military operations employed during the struggre.
Your Highness will receive, with your usual benevolence, this simple exposition, which I have the honor to submit to the exalted consideration of your Highness, and from which you may form a correct judgment of the events which have just passed over the country. God guard your Highness many years.

JUAN PRIM, Minister of War.

MADRID, Oct. 24, 1869.

The Duke of Genoa and the Throne-Victor Emanuel's Fenrs for His Nephew. The Paris Patric of the 2d of November writes on

The Paris Pairie of the 2d of November writes on the above subjects as follows:—

We learn by a letter from Madrid that the nomination of the Duke of Genoa to the throne of spain gives rise at this moment to very active negetiations. King Victor Emanuel has not yet given his consent; he fears to abandon a youth so inexperienced to the ambitions and intrigues of such impassioned parties as exist in Spain. The King would have preferred the berran union, to which both Italy and England would have given their approbation and support. An agreement had been come to that the Frince should not be immediately installed, and that for some months the country should be governed by a new regent or a Council of Regency; but parties have not been able to come to an understanding, each of them seeking to have a regent of its own or a council with one of its own members for president. A decision has therefore been come to that the young Frince, who will only be sixteen next February, shall be declared to have attained his majority from the present time.

The Crown Prince of Prussia in Constantinople-Imperial Reception of German Royalty.

A letter from Constantinople, of the 25th October, published in the Paris Galignani of the 21 of November, describes the imperial reception accorded to German royalty in Constantinople as

of November, describes the Imperial reception accorded to German royalty in Constantinople as follows:—

The Crown Prince of Prossia, accompanied by Prince Louis of Hease, arrived at Constantinople at altitle belore non pesterday. Thinking it probable that he would land and visk the fortiess at Dardanelles, preparations had been made to receive him on shore there; but further than to receive Raoul Pecha and embark on board the royal yacht Pettev Piale, sent expressly by the Saltan for his use, the Prince made no stay at that place. While changing vessels a royal salute was fired from the fort. Shortly after eleven o'clock yesterday the Sukan left the palace at Dolma Bagtohe for Beylerbey, and at half-past one the guns at Yali knosk announced the arrival of the Prince in the Bosphorus. The floulia consisted of the Pertey Piale, the Prussian corvecte flertha and the gun vessel Delphin. The members of the Prussian colony had chartered a steamer, which, dressed gaily in flags, followed immediately in the rear of the yacht to Beylerbey.

Immediately after the firing of the first gun at Yali knosk the whole of the men-oi-war were dressed and the yards manned, and as the Frince passed ne was saluted by the whole fleet. On arriving at fley-lerbey the Grand Vizier, accompanied by the Ottoman Minister to Berlin and the Grand Master of Ceremonies, went on board of the yacht to welcome him, and shortly afterwards their koyal Highnesses landed and were met by the Sultan on the quay and conducted by him into the palace, where the ceremony of introducing the omcers forming their suite fook place. After conversing with his royal guesis a short time the Sultan left in his state cauge for Doima Bagiché, where, about an hour afterwards, the princes paid a return visit to his Majesty. Among the Prince's suite are Count Kalenberg, Count Leindorff, aid-de-camp to the King of Prusia; General Stosch, captain and aid-de-camp to the Royal Prince of Jasmund and Scholeineh, and General Dr. Wegner. Shortly after the princes returned to Bey

The Empress of France.

The Turquie of Constantinople, to hand in Paris

The Turquie of Constantinople, to hand in Paris October 31, says:—

The Empress of the French gave a most nattering reception to the young Princess, daughter of Frince Halim. The visitress knows French perfectly, and the Empress was quite surprised to hear ner express herself with such perfect case in that language, and the astonishment of her Majesty was increased on learning that the young lady had acquired her knowledge of French in Egypt. Her totte was also so elegant that the Empress complimented her on her good faste, on which the other replied that her costume had come from the hands of her Majesty's milliher at Paris.

Official Reports from Dalmatia—Operations
Against the Insurgents.
Accounts from Dalmatia to the 27th of October have been received at Trioste by a war steamer from Caitaro. Communications with the land were interrupted by bad weather. General Wagner had received the reinforcements applied for and adopted measures for isolating the insurgents, but snow was failing so heavily that a suspension of the operations on both sides had become necessary. The insurrection being thus circumscribed aid from the provinces was cut off.
That result is officially announced.

sald perhaps it was a matter which the Chief Clerk would consider of sufficient importance to go before the Vice Chancellor. He applied on the part of Dr. Thom, who was a shareholder, for the costs of the prosecution of the directors in the Court of Queen's Bench out of the assets of the company. He appreciated that Mr. Markby, who appeared for the official liquidators, would have no objection to the course he had proposed.

The Chief Clerk remarked that the matter was in the discretion of the Court and he should prefer it going before the Judge without any expression of his opinion further than argumentative.

Mr. Lewis could not conceive a case of greater importance than the present. The matter had been found. An application was made to the Home Office and the case went before the House of Commons, and Mr. Giadstone said it was a matter for the shareholders. It certainly was a matter for the shareholders as in the other cases, especially in the case of the English Joint Stock Bank, in which he had conducted the prosecution. He would mention a circumstance to the thief Clerk relating to the present case. In Janury last Mr. Harding, the official liquidator, admitted that the expenses of the liquidation were then \$70,000. That sum was by this time no doubt increased to \$20,000, and all he should require for the prosecution. Had sum, which would not be one shilling per share, and a small sum to the sum of \$20,000 already expended.

The Chief Clerk suggested that something had been gained by the 270,000 or £90,000, and in Chambers before the Judge, on Friday next.

quired.

The Chief Clerk appointed it to be heard in Chambers, before the Judge, on Friday next.

Sounding in the Suez Canal.

Sounding in the Suez Caual.

The steam launch Pauline, under the command of Captain Kirton, of the Peninsular and oriental Company's service, has (says the London Post, of November 2) surveyed the Suez Canal throughout, taking soundings all the way. The least depth in the channel is twenty feet, and the remnaing obstructions are being rapidly removed. The decline that took place in Paris in Suez Canal shares is said to have been caused by the receipt of the following despatch:—'The captain of the Aigie declares that his steamer will not be able to make the passage of the canal. Great confusion is the result. The Empress is said to have linsisted on the Emprore's sending direct orders to make fresh soundings, and lighten the Aigie, which must pass at any cost."

The Imperial Budget and Sources of Revenue-A Curious Source of Taxation and

The Imperial Budget and Sources of Revenue—A Curlons Source of Taxation and How it Pays.

The Ogacial Gazette of November published three important reports relative to the law on the grist tax. The first, from the Minister of the Interior, accompanying the results of the Investigation made by the commission charged with inquiring into the disorders in the province of Emilia, occasioned by the levying of impost; the second is that of the commission, and the third emanates from the Minister of Finance, giving an account of the results thus far obtained. The conclusions of the commission are that full powers, suited to the nature and mode of collection of the tax, should be conferred on the administration. Count de Cambray-Digny's paper contains some details of great interest on the present situation of the source of revenue in question. According to that document the tax is in operation everywhere, and since the time of the events in Emilia has not met with any serious opposition. All illegal resistance having ceased a great number of milis have been re-opened by order of the government, and if the income thus produced is not so large as there was reason to expect, the difficulties which still prevent the complete application of the sums to be levied. Of \$5,627 mills which nave taken out licenses and are in full working 14,928 pay the entire tax; 13,656 a large portion of it, while 24,624, which are burdened with numerous arrears, cannot yet pay anything to the Treasury. The tax is, therefore, not yet completely established on its proper bases, but there is nevertheless a progress, and the Count also remarks that in other countries imposts, at present accepted by all and regularly paid, produced for many years only very contestable and imperfect results. With respect to the meters, the Minister calculates that if the Italian and foreign manufacturers had fulfilled their engagements the government might have had 22,500 at its disposal by the end of August of this year; the delay has, however, been such that only 1

TREASURY POLICY—THE MISTAKE.

Our last letter referred to the great mistake made by our pub ic men in supposing that our coined paper is changed in current value by the varying prices of gold. This great mistake has worked serious injury to our material interests, has pre-vented the adoption of proper measures in the funding of our public debt, and has produced the ruinous and suicidal policy of running up and continuously increasing our public debt in Europe, which will annual tribute to European bankers, that is not necessary to our progress as a people or independence as a nation. As this mistake has worked such we cannot expend too much time and labor in proving to the people that this belief in the depreclation of the value of our coined paper is founded

Gold coined by our mint is adulterated to the extent of nine per cent. This gold coin is at par in our country, in every part of it. But when our merchants deal with Europe the par of exchange is 10 per cent—that is, our gold coin is nine per cent below the gold standard in Europe. Therefore when a bill of exchange is purchased in London the pur-chaser must pay \$109 of our coined gold for \$100 in London. Thus you will perceive that our gold coin has long been a subject for purchase and sale in our market. The quotations daily made of sales of exchange are at the par of our gold coin. The sellers and buyers of exchange take the pure gold as Official Reports from Dalmata—Operations
Against the Insurgents.

Accounts from Dalmats to the 27th of October have been received at Trieste by a war steamer from Caitaro. Communications with the land were interactive to the communications with the land were interactive to the communications with the land were interactive that the principal control of the communications with the land were interactive to the communications of the operations of the communications of the communicati the standard, and thus the quotations are for par 109. Now it will be easy to understand that all pur-

the price of exportable farm produce falls or rises with the finetuations in the price of gold.

Now, the Western farmer should extend his vision still further West, to where his fellow vision still further West, to where his fellow vision still further West, to where his fellow vollers are digging for gold, and he will there find that gold is produced by the sweat of the brow, and is as much a product of the carth obtained by labor as the wheat, &c., he raises upon his farm. These, then, are the twin products of labor; the rise and fall of each is governed by supply and demand, and in the present condition of our country are the only things that can pay a debt to a foreign country; consequently, these mast fluctuate in price together—a depression in exchange and gold is a depression in the price of farm produce—a high price for exchange and gold is a high price for Western produce. The price, therefore, of gold, and all other exportable products of our country, is subject in our scaports to the demand coming from Europe. If a large debt abroad is pressing the importer for payment he is compelled by the demand to make shipments of farm produce or gold, and if the supply of these articles is not equal to the demand, exchange and these articles will rise together.

It is important to our object to have our Western farmers understand that their products and the gold miners' are influenced by the same law of supply and demand.

JONATHAN OLDBUCK.

"TROUBLE IN THE POT."

Overturning of the Fat-Boilers' Kettles-Dolinquencles of the Stench Distillers-The Health Board Fights at Last-Particulars of the First Round-"Time" to Be Called at the Next Meeting of the Board.

Yesterday the following report—a perfect blow between the eyes for the principals in the fat-boilers' "ring"—was submitted to the Board of Health, showing the extent to which the fat men have violated the rules under which they carry on humans and are a small of the carry of th they carry on business, and as a result of the record the New York Rendering Company, the most powerful organization of their very offensive species, show cause at the next meeting of the Board why

their permit should not be revoked:—

METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH,
OFFICE OF SANITARY SUPERINTENDENT,
NEW YORK, NOV. 13, 1859.
TO the SECRETARY METROPOLITAN BOARD OF

To the SECRETARY METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH:—
SIR—In accordance with a resolution adopted by the Board on the 21st day of October, I herewith submit records of daily inspections by officers and assistant inspectors of the Board from that date to the present, at the New York Rendering Company's work, foot of West Thirty-eighth street. The inspections have been made at different hours of the day and twice daily. The points observed and recorded have, at each inspection, comprised the following schedule:—

schedule:—
Dead Animals—Where, how covered and in what Dead Animals—Where, how covered and in the Canses of Promise. The Vehicles and the Install—Box of Chankreness, what tanks are in operation, state of the superheating apparatus as to bear, whother red of full.
Second Boxt—As to all and each of the Joregoing North Dead the Scrop Boxts—As to number of boats, as to cleanliness, fulness and condition, and as to time of tarrying, whether any stay more than one day; also the facts relating to packing, storage and the scrop Boxts—As to mimber of boats, as to cleanliness, fulness and condition, and as to time of tarrying, whether any stay more than one day; also the facts relating to packing, storage and the process time when so observed.

It will be seen by the annexed returns from the process time when so observed.

It will be seen by the annexed returns from the following particulars:—

First—In that the offal is not conveyed to and conveyed within a covered place on the dock or the flowing action.

For the dead of the dock of the conveyed within a covered place on the dock or the convey within a covered place on the dock or the conveyed within a covered place on the dock or the conveyed within a covered place on the dock or the covered of a boat, wholy uncovered and open to the covered place of the dock or the covered place of the covered place and the covered place of the covered place of the covered place and place and place and place and place and place and transferred to different barges and boats, and, after the covered place and transferred to different barges and boats, and, after regular that any covered place and transferred to diffe terms of the permit of problems, the character and public spirit of the company warrants the conclusion that they must accept the ruling of the Board in this matter without controversy, for the public good requires it. E. HARRIS, Sanitary Superintendent.

THE BLANK FORM CASE. The Case of Bridget Genry and the Emigra-

tion Commissioners. Yesterday morning a decision was given in this

Police Court. The only parties concerned present were Mr. Jones and Mr. Nolan, counsel for the Commissioners. Mr. Howe was unable to be present in consequence of domestic affliction. Judge Hogan said:-I have examined the law very fully in the case of Bridget Geary vs. James McGinness, and I deny the motion made by counsel for the defendant to dismiss this case, There can be no doubt, from the evidence of the woman, Bridget Geary, that James McGinness is the father of the child. I will, therefore, make an order that James McGinness pay to the mother two dollars per week and fifteen dollars for the expenses of Bridget Geary during her confinement. I desire to give notice to Mr. Kapp, and to all other Commissioners, that in future cases of battardy brought before me they must perform their duty as well as the Court. I hold that the law requires them to have a personal interview with the woman about to make complaints of this character, believing that the signing of applications by the score in blank is dangerous, and not in accordance with the law; and unlege that is done in future I shall refuse any warrant or to entertain a complaint in a case of this kind. The parties then withdrew.

THE WOMEN'S PARL'AMENT.

"The Feminine Force in Nature." Yesterday afternoon, as usual, at haif-past two, some fifty ladies were assembled at the Women's Parilament, room No. 12 Packard's Building, Broad-Parliament, room No. 12 Packard's Building, Broadway. The meeting was not called to order, however, until three P. M., on the stroke of which hour the temporary president and also secretary of the society—Mrs. Dr. Dinsmore and Mrs. Jennie June Croly—put in a rather tardy appearance. Occasion for self-rebuke was soon after made, and both delinquents and several other ladies made mention of the importance of cultivating and in all cases rigidly adhering to the virtue of punctuality in attendance upon their meetings and dealings with one another.

The fact was alluded to and regretted by many of
these ladies, that, as a general thing, women had the
reputation of being unpunctual, and, in most cases,

abundantly deserved it. After the meeting was called to order Mrs. DINS-MORE read the minutes of the previous meeting, which were approved; after which procedure that lady, for the benefit of strangers, again set forth in a jucid manner the special aims and desires of the Ladies' Parliament. Again, as upon that former occasion, instances were not wanting of timid would be members anxiously querying as to whether or not, if they joined the Parliament, they would be colliged to associate socially with persons not their country.

occasion, instances were not wanting of timid would be members anxiously querying as to whether or not, if they joined the Parliament, they would be colliged to associate sociatly with persons not their equals?

After considerable discussion, some interesting papers were read before the council, the one by Mrs. Poole, entitled "Feminine Force in Nature," the other upon "The Desirability of Women as Members of the Parliament," by Mrs. Wilbur. Both articles were of considerable length, and excited in turn considerable interest. At their conclusion, upon these and kindred themes, Mrs. Croly, Mrs. Burley, Mrs. Wilbur again, and Madam Demorest addressed themselves to the sympaths of the hour.

Mrs. Croly, in especial, stated that it would be found to redound much more to the credit of woman everywhere throughout the country, if, instead of all the members congregated throughout the Union cestring to belong in propria persons to the New York Women's Parliament, should endeavor to get up similar ones—branch parliaments, so to speak—of the same general character as thus, and differing only inasmuch as the individual needs of said clubs scattered the Union over should be organized and reconstructed. The lady was of the opinion that said clubs or women's parliaments, sown broadcast over the entire land, from Maine to California, would do much in some inexplicable manner to heighton the tone of morality pervading said extent of present embless country. Mrs. Croly argued that fadies who now did nothing but talk about one another, would, by the adoption of such proposed plan, have wider and more varied sources of conversation and controversy constantly presented.

The society adjourned about balf-past four o'clock, one of the last acts of one of its pro tem, officering to correct the mistake of a modest questioner as to whether or not this present the correct of the mistake of a modest questioner as to whether or not this present one of the propersy called "A Women's Parliament." Or simply a "Council' for the Women's Parlia

KENNEDY'S AUTOCRACY DISPUTED.

The Supreme Court After Him.

The case mentioned in yesterday's Herald of man named Crawford being kidnapped and sent out of this city by Superintendent Kennedy on the charge of committing a burgiary in Chautauqua county, and on the warrant of a justice of the peace there, though several detective officers of this city not the man wanted in the warrant, promises to enter upon a phase of exciting interest to this community. Kennedy had the man sent away in a nurry, fearing that a writ of habeas corpus might be issued by the courts. His fears as to the writ prove to be well founded. The friends of the prisoner Crawford, on ascertaining that he was in duress, reout a writ of habeas corpus before Judge Cardozo, directing Kennedy to produce Crawford's body at ten O'clock yesterday morning before the Supreme Court. The writ was served on Kennedy at Apolio Hall, late Friday night, and in answer to the process his counsel made a return that Crawford was not in Kennedy's custody. Mr. Howe answered that Kennedy's custody. Mr. Howe answered that Kennedy know that a writ was to be served upon him and attempted, in advance, to evade the lawful order of the Supreme Court. In opposition to the statements made by Captains Jourdan and Walsh and other experienced detectives that Crawford was not the man either mentioned or meant in the Sherill's warrant as having committed the alleged burglary in Chautauqua county, Keanedy, without legal authority, ordered the man to be spirited away without going through the necessary and requisite formula prescribed by law of having the warrant from another county endorsed by a police magistrate of this city.

Mr. Howe continued, and said that he could produce Captain Walsh to verify what he had said, and would, therefore, traverse the Superintendent's return if time were allowed.

Judge Cardoxo said he would accord Mr. Hows every facility, and declared the hearing adjourned until next Tuesday at ten O'clock.

A despatch was received at the Central Police Office yesterday, it is said, from the authorities at Moyfield, Chataqua county, this State, stating that the man John Crawford, who was taken from Captain Walsh on Friday by Mr. Kennedy's order, and kidnapped by the sherin of that county, is the man wanted. The fact that the warrant called for Luke Eagan and Captain Jourdan, detectives Farly, McCord and Eider declares that the arrested party is not, would indicate that the Mayfield people do not know who they want. It has also leaked out that when a man from the office of Crawford's counsel called upon Mr. Kennedy to serve the writ of habeas copus the prisoner was in the detective's office, notwithstanding he was informed that the man had left f out a writ of habeas corpus before Judge Cardozo, directing Kennedy to produce Crawford's body at ten

THE RAMPANT BAYTIEV NIGGER.

Sainave Attempting to Use an American Steamer as a Transport for Bloodthirsty Darkies.

The steamer City of Port au Prince arrived at the dock in Brooklyn opposite Catharine ferry on Friday night, from Port au Prince, with eight passengers and a general cargo of Caco notions. Her owners are under contract with the sombre President Sal-nave to take malls and passengers from are under contract with the someore President Salnave to take mails and passengers from
Port an Prince to Cape Hayti for a consideration,
but they have not the least disposition to humor the
belligerent darky in his every whim or assist him
in levying war upon his black and oleaginous subjects. When the steamer was about leaving Port au
Prince, on the 27th uit, the captain and
first mate were taken sick with billous or Port au Prince acclimatizing
fever and had to be put on shore and placed in hospital. This was an emergency most favorable to
the designs of Salnave. Although the agents of the
City of Port au Prince were under contract with
Salnave to carry passengers and mails they had repeatedly refused to interfere with the blacks
in their internecine war by placing the
steamer at the disposal of the government as
a transport of troops; but Salnave was in a diemma
and not at all disposed to stand upon ceremony.
While the principal officers of the vessel were still
sick, and the second mate (Mr. Jester) had command, thirty blacks, with muskets, belts, &c.
were sent on board as passengers to Cape Hayti.
They were intended as a reinforcement for
the Salnave army. Mr. Jester being somewhat indisposed to humor his beiligerent darkness,
and desiring to keep on the safe side of
instructions, refused to put to see, and informed the
captain of the motley squad, in Boston Spanish,
that he would have to "git up and git." This being
told to Salnave that functionary immediately seal
word to his army on the deck of the City of Port au
Prince to evacuate its position, which was done in
good order and without the loss of a nigger. Newsof the action of the singularly and suggestively named Jester was sent to the
Caoos by their sympathiars in Ports au
Prince, and great rejoicing was had over the defeat
of the Presidential "mokes," The stamer leftimmediately after, and arrived, as announced
above, in due time. Captain Jackson, her commander, who has entirely recovered, believes that
Salnave will be master Port an Prince to Cape Hayti for a consideration.

VENEZUELA.

Cinims of American Citizens.

Chains of American Chizons.
We have received a letter from "An American Citizen," complaining of the non-fulfilment of the arrangements made by the mixed commission respecting claims on the government of Venezuela. The commission closed its labors on August 5, 1868, when it was definitely arranged that ten per cent of when it was definitely arranged that ten per cent of the accepted claims, which in all amounted to \$1,253,210, should be paid annually for nine consecu-tive years. Moreover, interest at the rate of five per cent should be paid, semi-annually. The first instan-ment of interest fell due on February 5 of the pre-cent year, and the second, with the first annual pay-ment of tan per cent, on August 5, notities of which have been complied with. The duty of inquiring into these inatters devolves upon the Secretary of State, and they call for his ognotal attention.